he felt assured that their welfare would be properly our of for by the Legislature.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks three cheers were given, after which the crowd was ad-dressed by Mayor King, Mr. Lowry, and others. The people then dispersed, but it was one o'clock next morning before the quiet of the city was restored. Before the banquet a large number o' persons were introduced to the Governor in the reception room of the hotel, which was crowded with both ladies and gentlemen from the moment of his arrival.

At ten o'clock the Governor and a company of about one hundred persons sat down to a banquet in Brown's Hotel. Among the prominent gentlemen present were the following:—Mr. Frost, U. S. Marshall; Wm. F. Packer, former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; James L. Gillis, ex. Judge and ex-member of the House of Representatives of the Governor; Mayor King, Mr. Lowry, General Klipatrick, Major Dutlinger, Mr. Grant, Judge Thompson, Mr. Marshall, Gen. Whe lan, George H. Morton, A. P. Durbin, B. F. Sloan, Postmister of Eric, Mr. Geara, Judge Sterrit, J. J. Lints. B. White, and Mr. Hicox, of Cleveland; B. B. Vincent, and Mr. Towner, Chief of Police.

When the good things had been thoroughly discussed, Mayor King was appointed President. He made a few appropriate remarks on taking the chair, after which he called upon Judge Thompson for a sentiment, who gave:—

The health of his Excellency, Gav. Bigler.

In response to the general call, the Governor

In response to the general call, the GOVERNOR poke as follows:

Gentleman—My kind friend over the way said a few misutes since that he had been taiking so much lately abeut the question of gauge that he was the 4, but now he very suddenly places the gage on one of his friends. I have made no engagement to make a speech on this occasion, said I do not desire to be considered as here in my official capacity. I am here only socially, and what I say, therefore, will be regarded in that light only. If i should even allude to gauges and bridges to night, the subject will be treated only as a social matter. What I say, therefore, will not be for the newspapers; but I care not if what I nave already said to might to the people be treated as official. But if would be a dangerous business to treat highly the important duties which devolve upon my latroducing them here. I what I could at this moment device some means of revenging myself apon my friend ever the way for calling upon my I had.

however, returned his sincere thanks for the kind trentment he had reserved while he had been here

Mr. Hoox, of Cleveland, was next introduced to the company. He replied to Mr. Packer in a few brief remarks. He said:—

The depot at Cleveland had not been located at the water for the purpose of benefitting that riv, but with the view simply of accommodating the business of the road which transports a large amount of freight. It was no occarry also to have a passenger ceput at the time that road was built for the convenience of those crossing the lake, as the principal part of the travel was by breats. This road was constructed long before the Lake Shore road at that diy was built. When the Lake Shore road at that diy was built. When the Lake Shore road at that diy was built. When the Lake Shore Railroad was completed, it became a rival to the lake, having no business whatever with the harbor in bringing passengers either to or from it. The speaker argued from this, that even if the Lake Shere road, which rus to Eric, were made to termicate at the harbor it would be of no advantage to the city, because passengers going from abunda to Cleveland or Toledo, would not change from the cars to the boats, or from the boats to the care, preferring the one sind of conveyance, as putting them to the least is convenience. They would no more think of doing 10 than the passen gers going from Abbary to New York would hus of at pping at any of the intermediate places to change the cars for the boats, or the boats for the boats, or the boats for the boats for the boats for the boats, and made the following reply. He said:

Mr. Loway rose immediately, when Mr. Hloox resumed his seat, and made the following reply. He said:

sumed his seat, and made the following reply. He said:—

It was his fortune to meet the sophistry of Clereland men, as he had on another occasion felt himself called upon to reform the same cuty when Alfrel Kelly represented the Western interest; that then he gave the rail road men good advies, and he would renture the same on this occasion; that he had then teld Mr. Kelly that that daugster of his, whom he boarted of bringing to Penseylvasis, "where they marry without lice and, and build railroads without charters," was a bastard—a base born child, so acceived in New York, and forced into the wolld, under the midwifery of Begkeye queeks, upon the soil of Pennsylvania. And, continued Mr. L., we all know that the exact measure seroes the busile of this Busileye lass was just four feet ten inches, without being teld of it by Mr. Kelly, and that the legitimate children of New York may are—one of them fourteen inches

THE EDIC PARLECOM WASL

Consequent Correspondence.

Consequence Correspondence.

Consequence.

directly and indirectly given them in their opposition to the railroad men. The artillery were out
about eight o'clock this morning with their cannon,
and blazed away, to the infuite delight of some and
the great annoyance of others, in front of Brown's
Hotel, where their distinguished visiter is staying at
present. They appear to set no bounds to their rejoicing, and are firm in the belief that they have
triumphed over every obstacle; but the repeal of the
charter of the Franktin Canal Company has not settied the difficulty—there will be long and tedious
litigation before the controversy is decided.

The Governor received his numerous friends from
the country in the reception room of the hotel,
after which he was escorted through the principal streets by a large procession. There were
over a thousand farmers on horseback, the
greater part of whom were from Harbor Creek.
Nearly all of these wore red leggings and a sash of
some kind around the waist. Their appearance was
certainly very imposing. There could not have been
less than five thousand persons altogether in the
streets to day, coun ing those also who were in the
procession. Before the line of procession broke up
the Governor addressed the people in the principal
square, but his remarks were not materially different
from those he made last night and a full report of
which I have sent you. Mayor King, Mr. Lowry,
and others, made speeches, after which the crowd
dispersed.

In the afternoon the Governor, in company with

dispersed.

In the afternoon the Governor, in company with a few gentlemen went to the railroad depot, and there served the following notice upon the President and officers of the Western road:—

there served the following notice upon the President and officers of the Western road:

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE PRANKLIN CANAL COMP. MY.
GENYLEMEN—It has become my duty to call your attention to the accompanying set of the Legislature of Pensylvaria, estitled "An Act to annul the Charter of the Frau-lin Canal Company," approved the 23th day of January, A. D., 1854.

You will precise that for reasons presented in the preface to the raid law, the Legislature have desired in the preface to the raid law, the Legislature have desired in the preface to the raid law, the Legislature have desired in the preface to the raid law, the Legislature have desired in the preface to the raid law, the Legislature have one many was constructed, to wit:—"That if the company shall st any time shuse or misure he privilege granted by soid act of increporation, the Legislature may revoke all and singular the rights and privileges granted to smok company." In pursuance of this right the Legislature have "rescince," worked, and utterly and for ever annulled" the charter of the Franklin Garal Company.

You will also perceive that it is made the duty of the Governor to the such "measures as he may deem proper to superinsed the operations of mid railroad," until the same shall be further disposed of according to law."

You will, therefore, regard the railroad and appendiges, lately claimed by your company, as in the present of the Teasure of the Teas

The act annulling the charter of the Frankin Ca-nal Company was signed by the Governor on the 28th day of January. Immediately after receiving the act of the Legislature, Mr. Courtright, one of the

directors of the road, telegraphed for Mr. Stone, the superintendent, who is at Cleveland, to come on immediately. It is supposed that some arrangement may be made by the company with the Governor, by which they may be allowed to retain possession of the read for the present. I learn, however, that the Governor intends and companied to the cast of the present it is impossible to say what will be done, as no one here seems to know the mind of the Governor on the subject.

The city government have agreed not only to allow the engines of the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Rock Island roads to pass over the break, but have engaged men for the purpose of taking them across. This proposition was made by the people to Mr. Tracy, and the locomotives will go over to-morrow.

An assault was made last night upon a man named Murphy, who is employed on the road, by several Germans, but he escaped with some slight injuries. The police protected him, but finding that he was still pursued by a crowd of Germans, they put him in jail as the most secure place for him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Unless we had the fact immediately before our eyes it would be difficult to imagine that a disturbance so open to observation, and involving so many interests, could be so mystifled, obsoured, and misjudged, as is this unhappy quarrel.

The advocates and defenders of either side in the countries are consuming admitting it to be a controversy and

so mystified, obsoured, and misjudged, as is this unhappy quarrel.

The advocates and defenders of either side in the controversy concur in admitting it to be a controversy and struggle between the interests of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Obio; and the people of these States, by sdopting such an error, may have, to some surtent, made it true. The confroversy is between the railroads of these States. The commercial interests of the whole country, the joint interests of the people and commerce, are on one side, and the railroads on the other, as may be made evident in a few words. If the lake Shore road succeeds in forcing its way through Eric country, it not only gives it a monopolitien control of transportation, but creates two break between the East and West—one at Buffalo and come at Dunkirk.

The effect of this monopoly of the Lake Shore road was made distressingly embarrassing to commerce last yea. The whole country was floud in compaints of the New York and Eric road, in consequence of the detention of goods committed to its charge and siled up at Dankirk. Why? Because after reaching Dankirk, the New York and Eric posed from Balkialo to get farther west. This road loaded their cars with goods which came by the Central road, and ran by the freight of the New York and Eric lying at Dunkirk. Here was an injury done both to New York merchants and their westers customers, whether in Ohlo or elsewhere; and the present attempt of the road, is having secured this memoply through New York, to carry it farther west, and cut off other channels which might open to so merces. The effect of the Eric position is to reduce the two breaks between eastern and western commerce to one and to open a valety of channels for transportation between the East and West, and cert aling this is the in terest which the Lake Shore Road has in obscuring this question, and the resources at its command for getting up a popular clamor, will fully account for the prevalent misconception of the subject, and shows why New York stan

The anniversary (the 117th) of Thomas Paine's birthday, was celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms last Monday evening by a ball and supper. The usual proportion of infidels, anything-arians and votaries of Terpsichore assembled to do honor to the memory of the old freethinker, who looked benignly down from a pilt frame six-

do honor to the memory of the old freethinker, who looked benignly down from a gilt frame sity-pended on the front of the orchestra, on the evolutions of his admirers. Supper was served shortly after twelve o'clock, when about four hundred persons sat down to it. Mr. F. Pears acted as President, and was assisted by Mr. J. D. Brown as Vice President.

After the catables, which, by the bye, were not of the most attractive quality, had been fully discussed, the chairman read from a written paper a speech in which he reviewed the services which the great man whose memory they had met to honor, had rendered, not only to his country but to mankind. His addresses and writings had done more to bring about the Declaration of Independence than those of any other man. He was the friend and benefactor of the human race. The world was his country and to do good his religion. He concluded by giving as the first toast—

'The matchless writer, thomas Paine,
Who proved that kings and priesis agree for check the agread of liberty
Them all who do admire his pen,
With warm ascent will say Amen!"

Mr. Barker responded to the toast in an exceedingly well delivered and ingenious speech, in which, however, there was a good deast to shook the Christian believer. We do not feel that we would be conferring any benefit upon the community by reporting such efficisions.

The second regular toast was—

We wish health and happiness to all true hearts who hoser it.

We wish health and happiness to all trus hearts who hoor iv.

Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE, the advocate of woman's rights, was consistently called upon to respond to it. After expressing her fears that a severe cold would prevent her from being heard at the further end of the heal, she proceeded to say that it was a redeeming quality in human nature, that, however little true greatness was recognized and appreciated during the lifetime of the actors, succeeding generations rescued the past from the stigma of ingratitude, by honoring the memory of departed worth. Thus, anniversaries were celebrated to commemorate their natal days, songs were composed in praise of their deeds, and monuments were erected to immortalize their names. It was well that it was so, for not only did the appreciation of greatness and goodness in others ennoble our own natures, but it had a beneficial tendency on coming generations, in influencing their names. It was well that it was so, for not only did the appreciation of greatness and goodness in others ennoble our own natures, but it had a beneficial tendency on coming generations, in influencing them to imitate the example of departed worth, and to strive after those attainments that lead to distinction. This redeeming quality was fully exemplified on this interesting occasion, for, notwithstanding that the clergy had done and were still doing all they could to tracuce the character, villify the deeds, and disgrace the memory of the man in whose honor they had net that evening, yet from year to year they had the pleasing consciousness of a marked increase in the number of true hearted men and women who attended these celebrations. History could point to no man who had done more for the cause of human freedom, had labored with greater devotion, or exhibited a more self sacrificing spirit, than Thomas Paine. In the stormy days of the Revolution, when the strongest hearts sank with fear, and when the horizon of liberty was clouded with darkness, it was his powerful mind that swept away its gloom, and sent the voice of freedom ringing through the land. Had Paine been less true to his own convictions, less auxious for liberty, and less desirons to overthrow despotism, he would long since have been considered and recognized as the greatest champion of buman freedom, and as the greatest champion of buman freedom, and as such, a national monument with the name of Thomas Paine would long since have praced the national capital at Washington. But he dared to be free—he dared to step on priestly forbidden ground—he dared to exablish man's highest prerogative to examine all things, and reject that which appeared to him false in religion as well as in politics, and hence the in gratitude of this nation to wards Thomas Paine. M s. Rose then proceeded to indulge in speculations on the Eastern question, which, from her Polish origin, naturally diverged into a strong diatribe against the Czar, and concluded by saying

applause ouring her clever speech.

The following are the remainder of the regular tonais:

3 Education—The torch of in elligence, the lever of autional elevation—the torch of in elligence, the lever of autional elevation—the industry and seience, peace among the rations, friesdahly among mankind, and the welfare of the world.

5 The United States—The Heroules of the Waisers Hemisphers—while sheltering the oppressed of other lands who have flet from religious and political tyranny, let us be ever watchful of our own liberty.

6 Kings and Prisats—They will soon have to become republicane and useful ditients, or be driven down to that pit of daixies if from which they came.

7. The Press—Free and colightened, it is the best safe, guard to liber y and the sure foe of tyranny and superstition.

8 The Ladies of our Republic—Tasy can ompare with those of any land either in personal attractions, moral worth, or meetal enfowment. May all, like those present shout the net of prisecraft and exhibit the ingenie us manoars of reason and good same.

After supper the company returned to the ball room, and dancing was kept up until an advanced hour in the morning.

hour in the morning.

Hogs in the West—Shipments for the English Market.—The following is the number of hogs packed this season at the various points designated: Evansville, 12,658; Princeton and Gibson, 16,350; Hew Harmony, 9,000; Mount Vernon, 5,500; Carmi, Ill., 8,000; Grayville, 8,500; Mount Carmel, Ill., 13,500; Viacennes, 16,000; Newburg, 5,000; Peterburg, 4,500. Total, 89,000. Last year there were about 14,000 hogs killed in Evansville, but the hogs being heavier this season, the number of pounds will be probably greater than last year. The number lilled in this region, as per statement above, will not come quite up to the number killed last season. The number of hogs packed this season at Terre Haute: and Durkee's Ferry, Ind., is 73,167 head, against 108,791 head last year, showing a decrease this season of 35,524. Of the hogs packed this season, 8,000 were for the English market.—Evansville, In., Journal, Jan. 20.

The Tribane and Foreign Radicals.

TO THE PDITOR OF THE HERALD. The New York Tribune, the organ of socialism, red republicanism and "Hot Corn," either deceived or

The New York Tribune, the organ of socialism, red republicablem and "Hot Gorn," either deceived or encouraged by the manifesto of a society of foreign radicals, endeavers to enlighten its readers upon the subject of Popes' Legates and their duties, and at the same time renew their excitement among the lager bier shops.

The Tribune being ignorant (if we may judge from its remarks.) of the power of a Pope's commissioner, especially in times of war, under a military commandant, has no right to form itself into a tribunal and pass judgment on M. Bedini merely from its own conclusions. The Tribune acknowledges that there are no legal documents either to prove or disprove his guilt or innocence of the charges brought against him by persons having no weight in the community, and yet it assumes that he must be guilty because, it says, he had power over the military ruler of Bologna. He had about as much power at the time of Bassi's death over the Austrian commander as one of our police magistrates would have over a judge of the Supreme Court, and the assumption that the Papal commissioner either named or sanctioned the execution of any insurrectionist is utterly false, which in a short time will be clearly proved by authentic documents.

Hitherto it has been considered law and equity to believe a man innocent until he is found gulity; but in the case of M. Bedini he is called upon to prove his innocence before his guilt is established.

His slanderers have not quoted one single reliable authority, or even newspaper, published in Bologna or elsewhere, to sustain their assertions. Nor can they prove that Gavazzi, (with whom the slander originated.) ever publicly mentioned M. Bedini's name in connection with Ugo Bassi until after M. Bedini's arrival in this country.

The Tribune, Express, and other papers who pass condemnation on M. Bedini, and call on him to prove his innocence, had better first send a commissioner to Bologna, have matters investigated, and then come forward like men with the truth; meantime, they shoul

As to the blood and fury Italian manifesto concoted at some nameless meeting, there is little to say. It is evidently intended to increase the sale of lager bier, and to put at rest all discussions on the subject of M. Bedini. Judgment is passed—the secret tribunal have signed. Who will dare believe Mr. Cass, our Chargé at Rome, or his father in the Senate, or Mr. Everett, or any of our eminent men who know M. Bedini, and declare him to be an aniable and accomplished gentleman, beloved at home and respected by all honset men abroad—who will dare believe this when they read over the list of distinguished names attached to the Italian pastoral?

Unfortunately for this document, however, only about four of the signers are known to the public as having any positive existence; one of those it is well known has not been out of the United States for the last ten years, therefore must speak from hearsay; and another, from his own pusillanimous character, (he having more than once expressed contrition for his participation in the Mazzini outrages.) must have signed under fear of the stiletto; the rest are all maccaroni, lazzaroni, and eurraspieli.

That glorious patriot G. F. Secohi de Casali, in his zeal for the cause, signs it three times: first as "Guisseppo Secchi," next as "F. Casali," and last, not leat, as "G. F. Sacchi de Casali." What a treasure such a patriot would be in a closely contested election!

Those virtuous and peaceably disposed exiles—wanderers, they say, for the good cause—must suppose that Americans only read the Tribure and Express, or that they have been asleep for the last five years, to think that they would swallow all this bombast on such authority. Liars, they say, have need of good memories. It is but a short time since that Maccaroni. Curranjelli & Co., elated with the success of the Ugo Basai flaying story, stated that fifty other glorious patriots were treated in the same inhuman manner by the Pope and the Austrians. This romance was schood by the Express; and yet the floal manifesto na

Letter from Bishop Pitspatrick on the Be dini Demonstration in Boston.

To the Editor of the Transcript.

A cense of the duty and the love which I owe to my native city of Boston, decides me to overcome the repugnance which I feel, both from natural charater and reflection, to obtrade myself, by any extraofficial act, upon the public notice.

I had hoped that the very unimoriant events which occurred about midnight between Tuesday and Wednerday last would be passed over in silence by the press. But this hope has not been realized. On the contrary reports have appeared in several papers, yesterday and to-day, which contain many exaggerations, and which appear to me calculated to injure, without just sause, the fair and well deserved reputation of our city.

I am too jealous of the good name of Boston, at home and abroad, to suffer that it should receive an unjuststigmal if the possible for me, by any protest or contradiction, to prevent it. For this reason I beg the use of your columns to state what I know, and shall be grateful to you for the concession.

I have nothing to say concerning the efficy said to have been burned on the Common. My conviction, upon good testimony, is that no such combustion took place. But this is a matter which is not within the range of my personal kno sledge.

What I know is this: during the two weeks immediately preceding the first day of February search head, private notices were distributed, and great efforts were made in a general though private way, to bring together from every part of the city, and from all is environs, all those persons who might be willing to take part in the proposed demonstration, as bey call it.

From these premises, of which I feel sure, it is luwful to conclude that the crowd assembled around any house on Tuesday night last contained all those persons who, out of a population of between two and three hundred thousand souls were willing to offer insult to me and to my household. Now, the whole crowd certainly did not exceed two hundred men and boys. Who,

Breape of Archibald Barnes, the Ohio Con

Mention has already been made of one Archibald Barnes, and his scaepe from the Ohio penitualary. This Barnes, with two of his younger brothers, was sent from Loran county to the penitualitary has effected in the course of the trial of these man that they belonged to a regiment of these man that they belonged to a regiment of their correspondence consisted in substituting the second or third letter of the alphabet for the one they intended to use; and it was by this man they intended to use; and it was by this man they intended to use; and it was by this man of Barnes were deciphered. After their conviction, and previous to their transfer the pentioniary, they effected their easape from the county jail, but they finally recaptured and original the later rison.

Inst previous to their departure from the county jail, but they finally recaptured and original the later rison.

Inst previous to their departure from the county jail, but they finally recaptured and original they are thind as a second or they finally recaptured and original they are thind as a second or they are they

requisition for him, that he might be brought back, rd thus give the officers another chance to keep im.

On arriving at Indianopolis he found that he had been senteneed and conveyed to the Indiana pealtentiary. Here he hesitated about what to do; but the Governor gave him up, and he had come up the river as far as Cincinnati—watching him all night—and had him at the depot for the seven o'clock train to Columbus, and had telegraphed for the Steward to meet him at the depot at one o'clock. Barnes was heavily ironed, and Mr. Watson felt perfectly secure of his safety. At the depot, tickets were demanded before he was permitted to go aboard the cars, and, leaving his prisoner in the hands of a person who promised to watch him, he stepped to the ticket office, a distance of a few paces, and procured his tickets, but when he returned Barnes was gone.

There was a large crowd of people about the depot—and in the bustle some confederate of Barnes, who it is believed followed him from Jeffernouville, hurried him into a hack, and drove him off, no one could tell whither. Persons saw Barces, as lated by a stranger, get into the hack, saw the stranger shut the door, and the carriage move off. Alarm was instantly given—police put on the track—bills offering \$300 for his arrest, \$50 for any information of the hack which carried him off, but without success. And from that time nothing has been heard of him. Mr. Watson will double the reward for his apprehension and delivery at the prison.

While in jail at Laporte, Barnes feigned insanity, and was at one time successful, and succeeded in making his es sape, by sawing off a joist with a osse knife, hacked like a saw—but was afterwards retaken. He is one of the beldest and most adrolt villains unhung, and it is sinserely to be hoped that he may yet be brought to justice.

Accident on the Cleveland and Clucionati

Accident on the Cleveland and Chaclamati
Rairroad
A TRAIN OF CABS BETWERN TWO OTHER TRAINS—

ACOLLISION AT BOTH ENDS.

From the Carled Heals Jan 50]
On Saturday nigh tabout seven o'clock, a most destructive and fatal collision occurred upon the C. C. & C. Bai'road, at Rockport station, about six miles south of Clsveland. A freight train, loaded with cattle, sugar, and carboys of vittriol, for Cleveland, had arrived at the station, and under diretion of Conductor Ames, and Engineer Kirk, was running for the switch near the station, when perceiving a foledo train approaching from Cleveland, it was backed for a side track a few rods south. Upon the rear car of this train was Mr. George Smith, a brakeman, who, while it was backing, discovered another train following and near his own. He says he swing a red lantern as a signal to stop; but it was not observed, and the second train came down with unchecked speed striking the first train, smashing four cars, and its own locomotive, the "Lynx," and breaking both legs of Mr. Smith, and otherwise bruising and injuring him. The second train was running under directions of Conductor Mitcheson and Engineer Doty, both of whom, at the moment of the collision, were upon the locomotive, and declare that no light indicated the position of the first train. The second train was leaded principally with whiskey and dried apples, and the two trains were composed of some forty loaded cars.

The cars demolished were broken into kindling wood, and during the day yesterday served as fuel for fires to the laborers upon the ground—No sooner was the collision known than a horde of Germans ilving near, flocked to the spot and engaged in stealing the sugar, whiskey and apples scattered about. The cars demolished were broken into kindling the sugar, whiskey and apples scattered about. The cestie were killed or dreadfully out to pieces, and lay beside the track. The loss of the company casnot be less than \$12,000 to \$15,000. The night Experies train for Cincinnati was delayed at the Cleveland d

THE BEDINI EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.—The expression of the sentiments entertained by some of our German residents, on Tuesday night, towards the Pope's Nuncio, seems to have been somewhat filtimed, at least as far as has yet been ascertained. At the time of the sailing of the Niagara, yesterday, quite a large number of persons collected around the wherf at East Boston, expecting that he, in company with Bishop Flizpatrick, were to take passage, but as neither of these individuals appeared, the crowd quietly dispersed.—Boston Commonwealth, Feb. 2.

Estate of Col. Thomas H. Perrimated that the estate left by Hon. Thomas H. Perkins will amount to \$1,600,600. By his last will the sum of \$600,000 is to be equally divided among his six surviving children, and \$100,000 is to be given to the heirs of a deceased son. His five married children and a grandson are the residuary legates. He makes bequeste to his two listens and other relatives, but during his lifetime made all the donations he muended for public institutions.